EXCLUSIVE: VINCENT HALLINAN—EYEWITNESS AT THE POWERS TRIAL . . . P. 5

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WHY LUMUMBA TALKS TOUGH

UN in the Congo: occupation force or unifying agent?

By Kumar Goshal

THE SITUATION in the Republic of the Congo, just two weeks before the opening of the UN General Assembly Sept. 20, was more chaotic than ever. On Sept. 5 President Joseph Kasavubu, never reconciled to world attention exclusively focused on Premier Patrice Lumumba, announced over the Leopoldville radio that he was relieving Lumumba of his post. Shortly thereafter Lumumba broadcast over the same radio that Kasavubu's action was unconstitutional. At GUARDIAN press time the Congolese Cabinet was reported to have sustained Lumumba's position, and stripped Kasavubu of his powers.

Since the Congo would sit in the UN Assembly for the first time as a full-fledged member—with the almost certainty of another airing of the Congo's problems at the UN, the U.S. press lost no time in stepping up its attempt to discredit the non-conformist Lumumba.

Typical was a N.Y. **Times** editorial (Aug. 31) raising "the specter of civil war and anarchy in its worst jungle form [hovering] over the land." The **Times** placed the blame for all Congo's troubles "squarely on the erratic Congolese Premier" and accused him of preventing "the amicable transition to independence so laudably sought by the Belgians." A brief review of events to date renders the **Times'** argument ludicrous.

THE TRIBAL RIVALRIES: During Belgian rule, Congolese society remained frozen. The rulers encouraged tribal rivalries, fomented new tribal enmities. The 25,000-strong Congolese army, officered by Belgians, was handpicked and trained solely as an instrument of repression. Katanga was the only Congo province where natural resources were developed and exploited to enrich the Belgians and other Western investors.

PATRICE LUMUMBA: HE NEEDS THE HELP AND THE PATIENCE OF THE WORLD
In the wake of Belgian suppression and plunder he seeks a united Congo Republic

The goverment kept the lid tightly clamped on African political activity.

The lid blew off early in 1959. Belgium was forced to agree to the Congo's independence in 1960, but tried to hang on to Katanga by scheming to detach it from the rest of the territory.

When the Congo declared its independence last June 30, it faced enormous difficulties not of its own making. Tribal conflicts broke all bounds. Political leaders, broadly speaking, divided into two groups: one, led by Joseph Kasavubu of the Abako tribe, urged a federal structure for the Republic, composed of various tribal units; the other, led by Lumumba, insisted on a strong centralized government as imperative for rapid, planned economic progress.

A FERTILE GROUND: The federationists believed their course would be the only way to eliminate tribal frictions. But the Lumumba group felt this would create regional jealousies, retard economic development and supply a fertile ground for imperialist intrigue. They advocated stern measures against tribal fights.

On the eve of independence, Belgium naturally supported Kasavubu, although his followers were a minority in the newly-elected legislature. Lumumba succeeded in persuading Kasavubu to change his views—for how long still remains to be seen. Kasavubu became Chief of State; Lumumba became Premier.

The new government, however, could not control two developments: (1) The Congolese army embarked on a spree of revenge against Belgian officers and civilians at whose hands they felt they had

(Continued on Page 4)

TAKING STOCK FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Summer of sit-ins: Gains outweigh violence

By Joanne Grant

SIGNIFICANT GAINS, marred but not outweighed by violence and persecution marked the Negro struggle for equal rights in the South this summer. Seven months of sit-ins have brought such contrasting results as the quiet integration of 50 stores in Houston and, in the same week (Aug. 22), an outbreak of violence in Jacksonville, Fla., which halted the sit-in demonstrations there and terrorized the town.

Commodore, Chicago Defender

Integration in Houston came after nearly five months of talks between Negro and white leaders. Three weeks of sit-ins had forced the start of negotiations last March.

In Jacksonville, after a week of lunch counter sit-ins, violence erupted when Negro demonstrators were met by nearly 100 white men armed with baseball bats and pointed sticks and carrying Confederate flags. According to an observer, the police had silently watched while the whites unloaded boxes of weapons in front of a downtown store where sit-in demonstrators were gathering.

INQUIRY URGED: The ensuing melee lasted from mid-morning until 2 p.m., when firemen with fire hoses cleared the streets. In the next 24 hours there were 138 arrests, two-thirds of them Negroes. Vandalism, bombings and isolated brawls were reported during the succeeding five days. One Negro was killed and over 65 persons injured.

At a meeting Aug. 28 about 1,500 Negroes and whites voted to ask President Eisenhower and the Justice Department to investigate the outbreak. A resolution offered by the Jacksonville Youth Council of the NAACP deplored "the failure of officers to provide adequate protection" to demonstrators from the mob of club-swinging white men. The sit-ins were called off pending an investigation and Negroes were urged by the Youth Council to boycott downtown stores. The New York Times (Sept. 2) reported that stores usually crowded with pre-school shoppers were practically empty.

The Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance has been seeking to form a bi-racial committee to deal with the situation. Mayor Haydon Burns has rejected an appeal by Gov. Leroy Collins for such a committee.

WHO'S DUCKING? In Jacksonville, as elsewhere, civil rights has become a political football. Mayor Burns, commenting on his repeated refusal of merchants' requests that he order lunch counter integration, said: "The merchants are trying to duck the decision by going to city officials and asking them to make the decision for them."

On a higher political level, Vice President Nixon in a recent Greensboro, N.C., speech endorsed the sit-in movement, but said it should not run counter to local laws. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, an organization of Southern sit-in leaders, told him: "This statement seems to be aimed at pleasing the power structure of the South and, consequently, contradicts your endorsement of the demonstrations."

They invited Nixon to visit the deep South to "see that an endorsement of both the student action and the local law is meaningless—except as a tactic designed to win votes on both sides."

KANSAS CITY VICTORY: Recorded on

(Continued on Page 4)

12 pages next week

Next week the GUARDIAN will return to its usual 12-page format with some exciting new stories from its far-flung correspondents.

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THE MAIL BAG

Election returns

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

President Eisenhower was a little off with his challenge that people everywhere in the world vote whether they wish to live "under a Communist regime or under a free system such as found in the United States." For some time people in Cuba, Latin America, Japan and other places have been voting their opinions of living under the U.S. system, with something stronger than ballots.

Helen Miller

No dinnymite

NEW YORK, N.Y.

That famous turn-of-the-century philosopher Mr. Dooley said of a parade in honor of Queen Victoria: "I won't march in the parade and I won't put anny dinnymite undher thim that does."

He might just as well have been speaking about the 1960 elections.

Henry Abrams

'Mechanical Man'

QUEENS, N.Y.

James Aronson's Spectator (The Mechanical Men, July 25), seems to me to be one of the best articles I have ever read in the newspaper.

I was a worker in the Stevenson movement and through personal experience I know how your friends must have felt. It seemed impossible for them to nominate Mr. Stevenson before the convention began, but after it was over and they hadn't it was even worse.

The insincere man that was nominated in Los Angeles is what the delegates deserve. Even before his nomination they groveled to the money of their soon-to-be leader.

The delegates do deserve this machine they nominated, but do the American people?

John Connor

Capital notion

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The two old parties are so inflated that they can be pinpricked to utter collapse by the salient points of socialism.

Harry Fries

Mute the brasses

CINCINNATI, O.

I have received some interesting information from my Senator (Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio).

Sen. Young's letter says:

"Federal regulatory agencies are so loaded with retired top military personnel that they may well be called 'The Pentagon Annex.' Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif.), in announcing he will oppose two nominations of military leaders to civilian agencies, pointed out that a lifetime of military service hardly qualifies a man to handle the complex problems of a regulatory agency. Yet, more and more generals, admirals, commanders and colonels are showing up in positions of great influence in our civilian agencies.

"These agencies were formed to look after the public interest, not as havens for retired military men who then seek business from former Pentagon associates. They should be administered by men well schooled in public matters. Taxpayers should wonder why Army, Navy and Air Force officers, educated at great expense at service academies such as West Point, may retire at half pay at about 52 years of age and immediately commence to draw fabulous salaries in big business corporations."

Readers of the GUARDIAN should contact Senators urging them to support Young and Engle in this fight.

Reuel Stanfield

Pencils ready, everyone?

MONTROSE, CALIF.

Evans Keats' letter, July 18, requires a slight amendment regarding the statement he quotes. The full quote is:

"Our position in Europe is worth a nuclear war because if you are driven from Berlin you are driven from Germany. And if you are driven from Europe, you are driven from Asia and Africa, and then our time will come next.

"You have to indicate your willingness to go to the ultimate weapon." (Hollywood **Citizen-News, Aug. 1, 1959.**)

This statement made on television by Sen. Kennedy clarifies an earlier statement made in Milwaukee, July 31, 1959, when he said: "Our position in Europe is worth a nuclear war."

Pauline Maichel

Wrong man convicted

HARDENVILLE, MO.

Did Eisenhower or Allen Dulles offer to go over and stand trial instead of Powers and the other captured fliers? No. The Little Men always suffer for the Big Man's crime. The statesmen and militarists who get nations into wars are the ones who should suffer for their crimes.

A. M. Nesbit

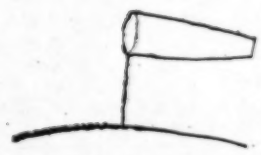
Amor for Cuba

CLEARWATER, FLA.

Because in following your articles on the Cuban situation, I have found them to be accurate and to the point, I want you to send a year's sub to one of the students I spoke to at the University of Habana.

It was wonderful to talk to this young group of men and women, and hear them pledge their lives to maintain the form of government they now have: a true democratic form of government, of the people, by the people, for the people.

Chriss Amor



Dyad, London Daily Worker

"Whacko—I've got the Herter Peace Prize for not being found out."

Freedom of assembly

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it." Voltaire's stirring defense of freedom of speech found its counterpart in Article I of our Bill of Rights. Neither of these affirmations admit of any exceptions.

Both the American Civil Liberties Union and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee have adhered faithfully to this principle. Their recent test was opposition to refusal of a permit granting George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi party, the right to speak in Union Square on July 4. The views of this man are abhorrent to both these organizations, antipathetical to decent Americans and alien to our democratic hopes. But under adequate police supervision this meeting should have been permitted and equal opportunity given to rebut this racism in a counter rally.

Has the widening net of suppression for unpopular views failed to teach its victims a lesson—whether they be communists, socialists or, more recently, fighters against segregation? The moment we allow our dedication to freedom of speech to be vitiated by the reservation that it depends on "whose ox is gored" we have begun to undermine further our protection under Article I of our Bill of Rights, at a time when it is our right and duty to repair the shocking damage it has sustained in the last decade.

Muriel I. Symington

A necessity

SALMON ARM, B.C.

I sincerely hope a great number more people realize what a necessity such a paper is in this time and that at last such a publication will really be supported by those who reap the benefit, not by its writers and workers of all kinds sacrificing their proper wages.

Agnes L. Honey

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

My country weekly exchanges indicate that there is a rising ground swell of dissatisfaction at the grass-roots over the adoption of leftist platforms by both political parties. Millions of voters now have no place to go.

In the most traditionally Democratic state in the Union, the Brandon (Miss.) **News** intimates that the Democratic convention might just as well have adopted the Manifesto of Karl Marx.

Clayton Rand in the New Orleans **Times - Picayune,** Aug. 20.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: W. R., New Orleans La.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

LUIS CABRERA OF MEXICO has an international reputation as publicist and jurist and commands respect in Catholic circles throughout Latin America. Recently he wrote four articles for the conservative daily, Novedades. In his first he wrote: "Our northern neighbor has plunged into a hornet's nest [the Korean War], and wants us to send our warships, our fleets of airplanes, our motorized brigades, our oil, our money to help him.

"What ships? Since when have we Latin Americans been permitted a war fleet? Which aircraft? Those that are sold to us in a state of utter disrepair, to kill our apprentice pilots? Which motorized brigades? Those worms of thanks that we buy at astronomical prices to parade twice a year? What oil? Weren't we given to understand that it was not convenient to U.S. economy that Mexican oil be developed? . . .

"Our neighbor has no right to ask us for help when he has not helped us. Are we required to work, chained by the Clayton Plan and handcuffed by the Havana charter that place us in the situation of colonial galley-slaves exclusively to serve imperialism? . . .

"If the U.S. wants the cordial and effective support of Spanish America, it will have to make a revolution in this continent—a revolution in its conduct toward us, in its economic and political policies and, above all, in its moral conduct."

Cabrera's articles were discontinued after the second one appeared. The daily **El Popular** reported that the U.S. Embassy had intervened to stop them, and that three other conservative dailies had been instructed by U.S. Ambassador Walter R. Thurston to counteract more vigorously the peace campaign in Mexico.

—From the National Guardian, Sept. 13, 1950

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REPORT TO READERS

What Cuba needs

OUR MAILBAG THIS WEEK brought a winsome memento of the GUARDIAN visit to Cuba this summer—a sheaf of **boleros** with titles like **Yo no te olvido** (I will not forget you) and **Hablo a tu corozon** (I speak to your heart).

It would be sweet, but untrue, to say that the songs were inspired by our visit. Rather they were song scripts from the composer's desk, sent as a greeting and an expression of regret that he was unable to attend our final banquet at the Hotel Rosita de Hornedo in Havana.

The composer—for those who may not have encountered these and similar lyrics and rhythms by the same pen—was Juan Almeida; and it should be of more than passing interest to report that this composer is also the head of Cuba's **Fuerzas Armadas.** As one of our group remarked, "Only in America—Latin-America, that is—could a composer of love songs be the head of his country's armed forces, and on the RCA-Victor label, to boot!"

SO THIS IS CUBA, threat to hemispheric peace, bastion of subversion and enemy of the Inter-American System, opening wedge of Communist infiltration into both our continents and all the Carib isles betwixt! This is the nation scarcely bigger than its nearest neighbor, Florida, whose land reform program for its 6,000,000 people —at least 60 years overdue by any humane standards—has brought open threats of armed aggression, and attacks by both Republican and Democratic U.S. presidential candidates.

Cuba's Foreign Minister Raul Roa has correctly noted that "the unbelievable campaign of falsity, mystification and calumnies unleashed against the Cuban Revolution is in direct proportion to its historic importance." This is so because every Latin-American people stands in dire need of similar economic reform, and Cuba is showing the way. The per capita income of Latin-America's 175,000,000 people, compared to a U.S. gross income of more than $2,000 a person, is an average of $250 a year—and the average conceals infinitely vaster inequities. Average annual income in Haiti and Bolivia, for example, was only $70 (1955 figures); and only eight of the 20 peoples exceeded the $250 average. In Venezuela, with the highest per capita annual income of $750, nearly three quarters of the population receive less than $250 yearly. Argentina is second with about $440 per person per year. Cuba has risen from fifth to third place since the Revolution with an annual per capita income now of nearly $400.

THAT IN THE FACE of Cuba's example, the U.S. is preparing to spend a mere $600,000,000 to "better conditions" among the 19 nations excluding Cuba, has moved even the conservative **Times** of London to note that any Latin-American with paper and pencil has "reason for looking this gift horse hard in the mouth."

In the course of its agrarian reform, Cuba has expropriated properties valued by U.S. investors at something like a billion dollars, and the bone in their throat is that Cuba offers to pay on the basis of valuations for tax purposes prior to October, 1958. Thus United Fruit, to take a prime example, demands $30,000,000 while Cuba offers about $6,000,000—which is the sum United Fruit paid taxes on in 1958. But this is only a surface differential. Actually, of United Fruit's lands in Cuba, some 40% of which remained unused when expropriated, one parcel of 100,000 acres was bought for $9,000 and one windfall of some 33,000 acres for the unbelievable sum of $100.

WHAT CUBA NEEDS from the people of the U.S. is understanding and help, not enmity. It is a significant statistic that the GUARDIAN group of 100 **Amigos de Cuba** was the largest body of U.S. visitors—except perhaps for Guantanamo military personnel or CIA agents—to visit Cuba since its Revolution was won.

As most GUARDIAN readers know by now—and certainly all the friends of our returning visitors know, too—the Cuban people showed us unbounded friendship diametrically at variance with what the U.S. press led us to expect.

So, because our first visit found such a welcome, we are going again!

THIS IS THE FIRST CALL for an **Amigos de Cuba** visit during the holidays at this year's end, to be there in time for the monster celebration in Havana and throughout the island of the second anniversary of their Revolution on Jan. 1.

The kind of tour we can arrange depends heavily on how many want to go. The best hotels are available at budget prices for advance "block" bookings; the Cuban people will spare no effort to show us their rapid progress. Talk it over at home today, and drop us a line if you are interested. Your letter now will not obligate you in any way; but we'll bet you'll be aboard when you get the details. Hasta la vista!

—THE GUARDIAN

THE WESTINGHOUSE STORY: FINKS, FIXERS AND WITCH-HUNTERS

How a union election was rigged in Baltimore

By Robert E. Light

A CHILLING TALE of how a big manufacturer and an AFL-CIO union schemed with a Congressional committee, a syndicated columnist and a mysterious go-between to defeat an independent progressive union is told in a petition now before the Natl. Labor Relations Board in Washington.

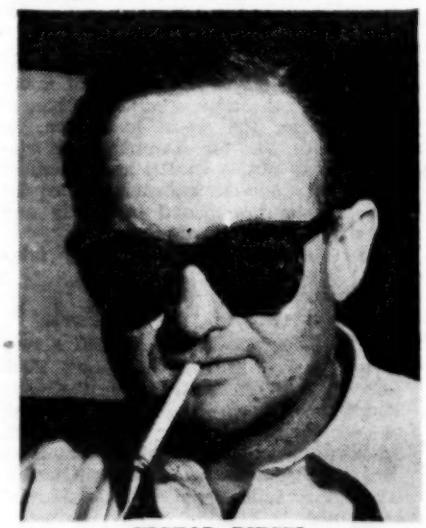
The petition reads like raw proletarian fiction. It tells of finks, fixers and ringers. It recalls an unseemly side of labor-management relations that many pretend no longer exists. But supporting affidavits from a former conspirator swear that the story is true, and none of the accused has denied it.

The petition charges that the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the AFL-CIO Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), with the help of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, columnist Victor Riesel and "labor relations consultant" Harry Herman, conspired to defeat the United Electrical Workers (UE) in an election at the Air Arm plant in Baltimore last March. It asks the board to set aside the election.

FEAR AND SUSPICION: UE lost the Air Arm plant to IBEW in 1950, shortly after it was forced out of the CIO in a witch-hunt. UE petitioned for a representation election in 1955, but IBEW won in a red-baiting campaign. Air Arm workers became increasingly disenchanted with IBEW, particularly its reluctance in handling grievances. Many openly called for UE's return.

UE petitioned again in October, 1959. After some delays an election was set for March 25, 1960. UE seemed certain to win handily. But as the election approached an atmosphere of fear and suspicion filled the plant. Some employes questioned whether the plant would lose government contracts if UE won.

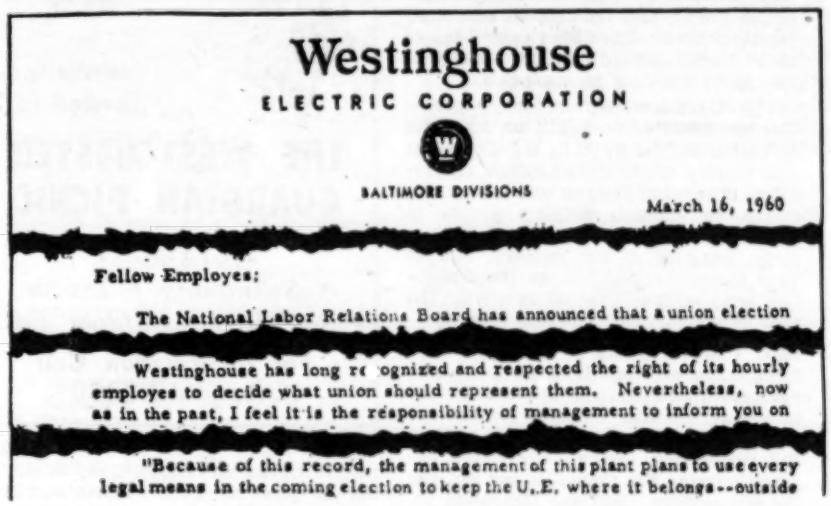
On March 17, Air Arm employes received a letter from Westinghouse plant manager C. D. Lee questioning UE's "reputation for loyalty." The letter concluded: "The management of this plant plans to use every legal means in the coming election to keep the UE where it belongs—outside of our gates."



VICTOR RIESEL
Stories to order

The company placed half-page ads in Baltimore papers headed: "Westinghouse Cannot Take Chances With National Defense." The ad emphasized that the plant depended on military electronics work and repeated its doubts of UE's "loyalty."

EASTLAND'S BOYS: Two weeks before the election, investigators of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee arrived at the plant and set up operations in offices provided by the company. Known UE supporters were called in, one by one, for questioning. Each was asked if he had signed a UE card. Were the workers aware that the FBI checked the cards, the investigators asked. The employes were told that signing a UE card was akin to signing a Communist petition. They were asked to name the people who were circulating UE cards.



Westinghouse
ELECTRIC CORPORATION
BALTIMORE DIVISIONS

March 16, 1960

Fellow Employes:

The National Labor Relations Board has announced that a union election

Westinghouse has long recognized and respected the right of its hourly employes to decide what union should represent them. Nevertheless, now as in the past, I feel it is the responsibility of management to inform you on

"Because of this record, the management of this plant plans to use every legal means in the coming election to keep the U.E. where it belongs--outside

YOU CAN BE SURE WHEN IT'S WESTINGHOUSE
The company left no doubt which union it wanted. This letter was sent to all employes at the plant.

With the investigators' arrival, the company posted large signs around the plant: "Uncle Sam Is Watching You."

On March 10, the Baltimore **News-Post** reprinted a column from the New York **Mirror** by Victor Riesel on the forthcoming election, recalling that some UE leaders had refused to tell Congressional committees whether or not they were members of the Communist Party.

On election day UE was beaten by 3 to 1.

UE petitioned the regional labor board to set aside the election, charging company and government interference. But the board rejected the petition on the grounds of insufficient evidence. UE promptly appealed to the national board in Washington.

THE TALKER: While the appeal was pending, Clarence E. Wallace, who had worked on the IBEW staff in the election, approached UE with an offer to tell his story. He had quit as an IBEW international representative because he failed to win a promotion and a permanent assignment. He was angry with IBEW leaders, he said, and was ready to talk.

This is Wallace's story as told in a sworn affidavit to the NLRB:

In January, 1960, a meeting was held at the IBEW offices in Washington at which Wallace was present. At the meeting were Paul H. Menger, IBEW Director of Manufacturing; Russell Olsen, assistant to the IBEW president; Tony Bucella, IBEW international representative; and Edward Naumann, who described himself as an assistant to, and trouble shooter for, Gwilym Price, president of Westinghouse.

Naumann told the meeting that Westinghouse was unhappy with events at the Baltimore Air Arm plant. The company felt, he said, that UE would win 2 to 1. He said the IBEW official in charge of the campaign was doing a poor job. Menger agreed to send Bucella to Baltimore to take over the campaign.

THE RED ISSUE: Naumann complained that IBEW was not making enough of the "red issue" against UE. Menger explained that it had become difficult to red-bait UE. In the 1955 election, he said, there were government investigations of UE that IBEW exploited. But, he pointed out, the Justice Dept. has since dropped its efforts to label UE a "Communist front" before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Menger said that Harry Herman, a labor relations consultant in New York, had sent four boxes of literature about UE, but he had not yet sorted it to find out if any would be useful in exploiting the "red" issue.

Naumann said, according to Wallace's affidavit, that "Westinghouse had enough friends in Washington so as to possibly arrange for a Congressional committee investigation [of UE] which could be carried out in some form during the election campaign."

Naumann told the IBEW officials that because of the delicate nature of his work, it was necessary to keep it secret, even from local Westinghouse officials. It was decided that he should be referred to as "Mr. X."

THE RINGERS: Later in the month, after Bucella had taken over operations in Baltimore, it was decided to plant "ringers"—undercover agents—in the U.E. Menger arranged to bring in three women from Indianapolis, who had done similar work before, and two men from Kearney, N.J. Naumann arranged for the "ringers" to bypass the employment office and report to the guardhouse where they were to ask for Nick Armiger, superintendent of production. Armiger would know where to assign them.

Wallace was assigned to look after the "ringers." He got them apartments and rented cars and paid them $50 a week for expenses. IBEW also paid them the difference between what they earned on their last job and their wages at Air Arm.

Bucella directed their performance. At first he sent only one woman to UE meetings with orders to keep quiet and "win confidence." Later he fed the others into UE, one at a time. Finally, they were told to "open up"—raise questions about UE's "communist line." The "ringers" reported regularly to Bucella on what went on at UE meetings and to receive orders.

Bucella also met regularly with Nauman to arrange settlements of grievances in the plant "so that IBEW could make a better showing to the workers prior to the elections."

RIESEL STORY: Wallace said that early in the campaign Herman, the "labor relations consultant," suggested that columnist Riesel might be persuaded to write a story on the election discrediting UE. Menger and Wallace drafted an article and sent it to Herman in New York to pass on to Riesel. Naumann promised that Westinghouse would take responsibility for getting Riesel's article published in a Baltimore paper, although none carried his column regularly.

Riesel's story, based on the Menger-Wallace draft, appeared in the New York **Mirror** and other papers across the country on March 3, but when none of the Baltimore papers picked it up, Menger complained to Naumann. He was told that the company was meeting some resistance but would meet its part of the bargain. A few days later Riesel's story appeared in the Baltimore **News-Post.**

UE checked Wallace's story. Westinghouse president Gwilym Price denied that Naumann was his assistant. He added: "My secretary tells me that we have no such employe here." The company's headquarters in Baltimore also denied that Naumann worked there.

But in an NLRB hearing in Baltimore in 1955, Naumann testified that he was "in charge of the engineering lab at the Wilkins Ave. plant of Westinghouse since 1943."

THE CONTRADICTION: When UE called Naumann at his home, he said: "I cannot comment in any way about the Wallace affidavit . . . Haven't even read the Wallace thing." But later in the conversation, in discussing the Riesel article, he said: "Honestly, that's one part of that affidavit that I honestly and truly don't know anything about. I had nothing to do with that part."

When it was pointed out that he was contradicting himself, he said: "Now look here, what I said is the truth. I had nothing to do with putting that article in the newspapers. That wasn't my job I mean."

Finally he said: "No, I'm not Mr. Price's assistant. That's just what Wallace claimed. I'm not in Industrial Relations either, I refuse to tell you what my job is."

From a **News-Post** employe, UE learned that "Westinghouse big shots arranged" for the reprint of the Riesel article. The employe also said that "Herman banged our desk daily" to push for the story.

MYSTERIOUS HERMAN: From Wallace, UE learned that Herman had had dealings with the Hoover Electronics Co. and the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). When the Hoover labor relations director was asked if he had heard of Herman, he said: "Well, yes and no. I wouldn't confirm or deny having had relations with Harry Herman. I suggest you ask Mr. Herman."

With the RCA labor relations man, UE took a different tack. It asked him to confirm or deny that the company had arranged for an anti-UE article by Riesel through Herman in a 1958 election at the RCA plant in Lancaster, Pa. "That may or may not be. I won't confirm or deny it. Why don't you ask Mr. Herman?"

Sheet Metal Worker, Australia
"The wages will be low for the first year, but there are certain things that will help you through . . . strict economy, loan companies . . . the will to live."

UE found that Herman had an office in New York, listed in the telephone book's Yellow Pages as "Herman & Conway, Labor Relations Consultants." The office consisted of several rooms with a secretary and several men answering phones and typing. Herman refused to talk to UE. His secretary would not confirm that he is a labor relations consultant.

By law labor relations consultants must register with the U.S. Dept. of Labor. Herman is not registered. Failure to register carries a severe penalty, including a $10,000 fine.

RESULTS AWAITED: UE filed Wallace's affidavit as a supplement to its Washington appeal several days before the decision was due. But the NLRB ruled that the affidavit came in too late for consideration and upheld the regional board's decision.

The petition currently before the board asks it to reconsider with an explanation of why many of the facts did not come to light until months after the election. If the board refuses, UE has no further legal recourse. There is no appeal from board decisions on setting aside elections.

The matter would seem to be one for Federal investigation. But more likely it will be up to the Air Arm employes to write the final chapter.

UN in the Congo

(Continued from Page 1)

been humiliated; this furnished the pretext for the landing of Belgian paratroopers; (2) Katanga, under the guidance of provincial Premier Moise Tshombe, an underling of the Belgian government and industrialists, seceded.

Lumumba sought aid from the UN. The July 14 resolution of the UN Security Council authorized UN Secretary General Hammarskjold "to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the government of the Republic of the Congo, to provide the government with such military assistance as may be necessary until, through the efforts of the UN, the national security forces may be able, in the opinion of the government, to meet fully their tasks."

HAMMARSKJOLD'S ROLE: Later Hammarskjold in a clarifying statement said he understood Katanga to be an integral part of the Congo Republic; still later he said UN forces in the Congo would remain neutral in the conflict over Katanga, refusing either to help subdue Katanga or to defend it against the central government. The continuing chaos in the Congo, and Lumumba's seemingly erratic behavior, have been caused largely by Hammarskjold's failure strictly to live up to the July 14 resolution.

Dyad, London Daily Worker

"I say, old boy, can they hold up the African revolution until his lordship returns?"

The Congolese government expected Hammarskjold to consult it on measures to halt atrocities by both the Congolese and Belgian soldiers; to arrange the total withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo; to eliminate Belgian intrigue in Katanga and thus maintain the territorial integrity of the country, and to help reorganize and retrain the Congolese army so that it could take over the task of safeguarding national security.

THE TROOPS ARRIVE: Hammarskjold, however, rarely consulted the Lumumba government. He ignored it altogether as he negotiated with Tshombe for the entry of UN troops into Katanga. When the troops first arrived, UN forces began disarming the Congolese but not the Belgian soldiers, until the Congolese refused to surrender their arms. Despite professions of neutrality, when Lumumba sent troops toward the Katanga border in an effort to reunify the Congo, **Reuters** reported (Aug. 29):

"UN troops today held key positions on the routes to Katanga in an effort to prevent a civil war between the breakaway province and advancing Congolese army units. . . . Gen. Roger Gheysen, Belgian army commander, called for a UN-patrolled neutral zone in the border region."

While UN troops, according to the Security Council directive, used force against the Congolese army when they felt it necessary to maintain law and order, they were strangely reluctant to proceed to Katanga until assured of a peaceful reception. At one time Hammarskjold suggested to the Security Council that it give a pledge to Tshombe that his status would not be prejudiced by the entrance of UN troops; but in the face of Soviet and African opposition, he did not press the point (**Times**, Aug. 17). Hammarskjold later obtained Tshombe's compliance by promising UN neutrality in the Congo's internal affairs.

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HOW LUMUMBA FEELS: Nearly two months after UN intervention, the situation in the Congo remained chaotic because both the government and the people felt that UN troops were often behaving more as an occupation force than as supporters of and cooperators with the Lumumba Administration. This would also seem to be a reason for the Congolese Premier's "erratic" behavior, which has been aggravated by his feeling that Hammarskjold has treated him and his government cavalierly and has in effect extended to Tshombe a status more than equal to that of Lumumba.

The Congolese feeling that UN troops were acting as an occupation force has been enhanced by such facts as the following:

• Although Hammarskjold announced on Sept. 1 the withdrawal of most Belgian troops from the Congo, UN troops took over the former Belgian bases at Kamina and Kitona instead of handing them over to the Congolese.

• Just when the central government was attempting to recover Katanga, UN Under Secretary Ralph Bunche, returning from the Congo on Sept. 1, said that UN forces would not stand by if internal differences led to bloodshed.

NO BALKANIZATION: Bunche, incidentally, doubted that the Congo might become an East-West "cold war" battleground. He attributed the few instances of molestation of white UN troops to the Congolese "frustration and fear," lingering of Belgian paratroopers and "spies" (many Belgians have been found wearing UN armbands). He added that tales of atrocities by the Congolese were exaggerated.

The Congolese Premier has denounced the UN troops and asked for their withdrawal when he has been frustrated in his efforts to obtain their cooperation; he has turned around and praised them when they have shown the slightest appreciation of his position and authority. A special committee of the Pan-African conference which ended in Leopoldville Aug. 31 strongly urged on both Lumumba and the UN representatives closer cooperation "between the Congo government and the UN."

The real test of UN cooperation was coming up as Lumumba tried to bring Katanga back into the Congo. In this effort, he had the support of all th independent African states.

All the African states are opposed to the Balkanization of their territories and the maintenance of small tribal units—in the name of federation—that hold back progress based on central planning. Federation might eventually come, bringing together larger and more viable units; in the meantime, no newly freed country will tolerate the severance of its most productive section. This is exactly how the Congo government feels about Katanga.

Summer of-sit-ins

(Continued from Page 1)

the positive side at summer's end was the integration of lunch counters in 89 communities in 11 Southern states. Sit-ins took place in 35 of the 89 cities.

Two major victories were achieved in one week (Aug. 15) when the 200-member restaurant association in Kansas City, Mo., agreed to serve Negroes, and Trailways bus terminal restaurants in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Maryland also capitulated. Trailways agreed to drop trespassing charges against 55 demonstrators.

Most dramatic success of the summer was the July integration of two stores in Greensboro, N.C., the birthplace of the sit-in movement last February. This was the signal victory for all that followed and all that had gone before.

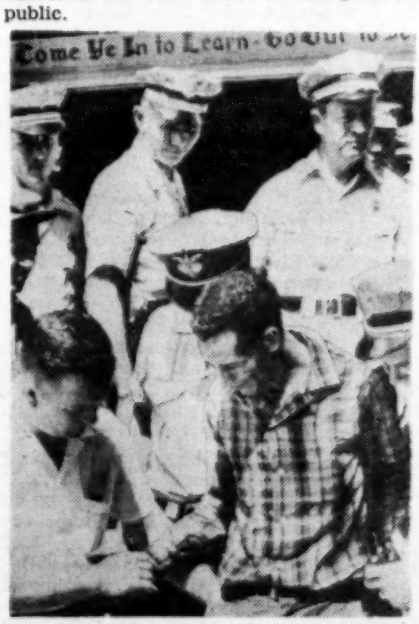
THE "KNEEL-INS": A new phase of the sit-in movement, the "kneel-ins"—the first coordinated drive on the churches—also met with success. On Aug. 7 a group of 25 Negroes and whites attended services in six Atlanta white Protestant churches. The kneel-ins were organized by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

In another "first" nearly 200 Negro students from Baltimore staged a demonstration inside the Capitol in Washington in the hope, as one of the students put it, of "making a man out of Eisenhower." They held a 15-minute prayer meeting under the dome.

THE "WADE-INS": Also developed over the summer was the "wade-in"—in response to a call by the NAACP for Negro families to seek service in all tax-supported public recreation facilities. Wade-ins at Savannah Beach, Ga., ended in the arrest of a dozen persons, not for swimming, but for stripping to their bathing suits in public. At Myrtle Beach, S.C., state police closed a park when Negroes and whites tried to enter in a group.

Last April a riot followed an attempt to integrate a public beach in Biloxi, Miss., and Negroes were driven away. The U.S. Department of Justice is suing Harrison County, Miss., to open the Biloxi beach to Negroes. The NAACP, counsel for 32 Negroes involved, is seeking to join the suit.

In some areas there was only partial victory. At Atlanta City Hall, 22 Negro employes will be allowed to eat in the cafeteria, but a suit for general integration will probably be dismissed since the cafeteria has been closed to the general public.



The trespasser

WHEN JAMES A. CHANCE, an Indian, tried to register his children at an all-white Dunn, N.C., school he was arrested for trespassing. Also taken into custody were four other adults and seven children objecting to the daily 72-mile round-trip to school the children are forced to make. The Chance children are attending classes at the Dunn school in defiance of a court order.

HOW IT BEGAN: An important factor in the sit-in success has been the 20% drop in national Woolworth sales since the movement began, and the $4 million drop (a 5.9% decline) in sales receipts of S. H. Kress and Co. for the quarter ending Sept. 30. Both retail chains have been the target of nationwide boycott by the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The sit-in movement began on Feb 1 with a decision by four freshmen at A & T College in Greensboro, N.C., who "just got tired of talking about it and decided to do something." After one month, demonstrations had spread to four other cities in North Carolina and to Virginia, Florida and Tennessee, and 200 students had been jailed. In March 400 students were rounded up in Orangeburg, S.C., and placed in a barbed-wire stockade.

To date, CORE estimates that about 2,000 persons have been arrested, about half of whom are awaiting appeals.

TRAINING SESSIONS: Over the summer intensive training sessions were held by CORE, NAACP and other groups to insure peaceful demonstrations. Some sessions have been informal discussion gatherings, others have been more formal "institutes," such as the CORE Interracial Action Institute which ended Labor Day in Miami.

Participating in the three-week institute were 15 Negro and five white students from the South, 10 from other parts of the country and six CORE staff members led by James R. Robinson, CORE executive secretary.

During the first few days participants steeled themselves for expected insults by "role-playing" sessions in which Negro and white members of the group switched roles and swapped insults. Then the group sought service at 100 restaurants, theaters and supermarkets, and swam at both the Negro and white Dade County public beaches. They were served in 20 of 30 restaurants tested in Miami and in all 27 tested in Miami Beach.

On the third day of the institute, 18 of the group were arrested in a supermarket for trespassing and subsequently were convicted and placed on one year's probation. The decision will be appealed.

ACTION FOR ALL: Some training institutes are held in the middle of a demonstration if serious opposition seems to be rendering the sit-in ineffective. In Portsmouth, Va., for example, when violence broke out, a CORE staff member conducted a one-day training session; the demonstration re-opened peacefully and ended in success.

According to CORE community relations director Marvin Rich, targets for continued action this fall include lunch counters, voter registration, public accommodations (in the South) and employment and housing (in the North). Schools will continue to occupy major attention nationally.

A significant aspect of the movement continues to be the determination to push for victory without compromise. When integration is achieved in a specific locality, sit-in leaders say, boycotts continue until arrested persons are released and charges dropped.

Integration in New York

THE BOARD of Education took a step toward real integration of New York City schools on Sept. 1 when it announced voluntary transfers to other schools for students at 21 junior high schools and one senior high with at least 85% Negro-Puerto Rican student bodies. Elementary school pupils will be allowed to transfer in 1961.

Parents Workshop for Equality, the group planning a "sit-out" on the opening day of school, Sept. 12, applauded the Board's "raising of integration to the status of an imperative," but voted to continue to organize for the sit-out.

According to Rev. Milton A. Galamison, Workshop president, parents estimate that only about 100 pupils will be affected this year under the plan.

A GUARDIAN EXCLUSIVE EYE-WITNESS STORY

Vincent Hallinan reports on the Powers trial

Vincent Hallinan was one of several lawyers of international standing who were invited to be observers at the trial in Moscow of Francis Gary Powers. He was the only person outside the immediate family to interview Powers; he dined twice with the defendant's wife, Barbara Powers, and spoke with her on several other occasions; he talked also with the Soviet prosecutor and the defense counsel. This article was written exclusively for the GUARDIAN.

By Vincent Hallinan

THE SOVIETS "think big" and they have a flair for the theatrical. They conducted this historic spectacle—the trial of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers—in a dramatic setting. The "Hall of Columns" is pre-Revolution with 40-foot ceilings and magnificent chandeliers. Three generals on a red-draped dais were an imposing tribunal. The room was crowded with 2,000 spectators, including newsmen from every land.

The defendant, confronted with fate in this awesome theater, conducted himself with courage and dignity. Young, handsome, brave without arrogance and courteous without servility, he was an appealing figure. In a faintly Southern accent he maintained the role in which his astute Soviet lawyer had probably instructed him. He was a robot, little more accountable than the mechanisms of his plane. He would not allow himself to be drawn into a conclusion or opinion: "I can't truthfully say if that camera was on my plane. You've told me since I've been here that it was, and I have no reason to doubt; but all that special apparatus had been installed before I ever saw the plane. I only knew what was in the cock-pit; I was instructed to push switches according to the markings on my map and that's all I did."

The prosecutor cut across this defense with a chilling observation: "So far as you knew, when you pushed one of those switches you might have been releasing a hydrogen bomb."

Roman Rudenko, the prosecutor, is himself an arresting figure. He is fat, pink and balding. While listening to a witness he sits with his elbows on his desk and his hands, one above the other, close to his face. Thence his fingers flit ceaselessly back and forth, touching his chin, his nose, his neck, skipping from one feature to another.

He is sharp and penetrating in his examination and brilliant in argument. He has none of the bullying unfairness considered routine in our own prosecutors. Every question was designed to elicit facts; none to confuse or embarrass. When the defendant was in a difficult position, the prosecutor pulled back.

THE MOST DRAMATIC incident of the trial made a ringing impression upon every spectator and, indeed, upon the defendant himself.

This is what happened: Rudenko was completing a devastating summation of the evidence. He reviewed the charge of conspiracy of aggression and provocation by the American military brass and the contempt with which our government had treated the sovereign rights of the U.S.S.R. He denounced the defendant as a willful accomplice in this malign program and asserted that his acts merited the extreme penalty.

A chill fell upon us as we anticipated a demand for Powers' death.

At that moment, the prosecutor altered his mien. He recited a few sentences of extenuation and concluded: "I do not ask for the extreme penalty but for a sentence of 15 years."

We sighed with relief and a considerable hand-clapping broke out in the chamber. It became a matter for conjecture whether this was for the brilliant performance of the lawyer or for his leniency with regard to the penalty. Some were of one opinion, some another. Doubt was resolved when the Court delivered its judgment, imposing a sentence considerably below what had been expected. That amazing audience reacted to this in an astounding fashion.

Looking at this defendant who, a few months before, had glided across their country seeking out its vulnerable spots, this man who had been tracing a path for the same ruin and destruction from which they had but recently emerged, now hearing him treated with magnanimity, touched by the humanity of their own judges and inspired by their vindication of this aspect of their national character—the whole Soviet portion of the audience broke into a tumult of applause.

Nothing was done to arrest the demonstration, and we stood amazed at this, the most dramatic incident I have ever witnessed in a court of law.

I HAVE BEEN asked if there were any "brain-washing" in the case. I answer that indeed there was, but not in the accepted sense. Powers and I discussed the applause of the audience. He was sure that the first outburst had been because Rudenko had not asked for the death penalty. He shook his head ruefully: "I've sure changed my mind about a lot of things since I've been here."

His wife, Barbara, confided to me: "I was told that I would have to stand up to having eggs and tomatoes thrown at us when we got here. I'm really ashamed to think that I believed it. I haven't met one single person who didn't sympathize with me or who didn't hope that Gary would get a light sentence."

To be sure, there were stalwart Yanks who were proof against this process. One of the lawyers in the weird entourage of the Powers' family informed me solemnly: "They're going to shoot this boy."

"Oh, nonsense!" I said. "They're going to do no such thing. A few weeks ago Khrushchev appealed to de Gaulle to spare that Algerian they guillotined. That is inconsistent with any intention to kill Powers."

"Well," he persisted, "he'd be a lot better off dead than in a Soviet prison."

"That isn't true either," I informed him. "The Soviet penal system is extremely advanced and humane—a hell of a lot better than anything you'd find in the United States."

He jumped up and ran out of the room; he would hear no more.

THE DEFENDANT'S father had excited considerable sympathy with his tears and his appeals to Khrushchev "from one father to another" until it was learned that he had a contract with **Life** magazine for an exclusive story which would net him $5,000 and the expenses of his group for the trip to the U.S.S.R.

Since my return, I have read that a Soviet paper has charged that Barbara Powers had sold her husband's letters to **Newsweek.** I do not believe that this is so. [**Newsweek** has denied that it paid any money for the letters—Ed.] She appeared to me to be an honest, sensitive and honorable young woman. She was on bad terms with her father-in-law during their Moscow stay. She accused him of capitalizing on his son's misfortune and stated that she had refused many offers for larger sums than he was receiving from the Luce publication.

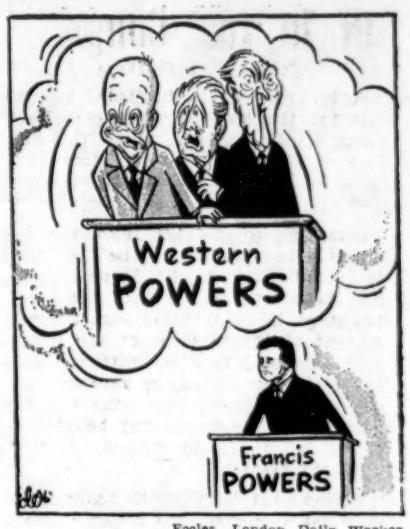
She had more sense than any of her accompanying "advisers" and showed it by maintaining her balance and dignity when all about her were acting like fools under the propagandizing efforts of the U.S. Embassy attaches.

THE CAMERA on Powers' plane was a fantastic device. It had a wide-angle lens of extremely long focal length. Enlargements of pictures taken by it from an elevation of 68,000 feet plainly showed the markings on the planes in the Soviet airfields. With the film in it when captured it could take a series of photos furnishing a continuous picture of a strip of the U.S.S.R. 3,600 kilometers in length by 200 in width. Obviously, a score of such trips as the U-2 was making when shot down would furnish a photographic map of the entire Russian Federated Republic—the heartland of the nation's industrial complex.

In addition, the plane carried apparatus for testing the efficiency of the Soviet radar and for determining the wave lengths of its radio communication, as well as devices for jamming both.

The unanimous reaction to this testimony was: "Why is the United States concerned with the efficiency of the Soviet radar unless it intends to evade and penetrate it? What business is it of the United States where the Soviet cities, industries and airfields are located unless it expects ultimately to bomb them?"

An Indian lawyer said to me: "If you should find some fellow testing the locks on your doors and windows and trying to find where in your home your valuables are hidden, he would have a hard time making you believe that he didn't intend to burglarize your house but that he was only making sure that you wouldn't come over and burglarize his."



Eccles, London Daily Worker
Guilty!

THE POWERS TRIAL provided a theater in which to expose an alarming picture. Its background shows one powerful nation truculently violating the essential rights of another, denying its sovereignty over its own territory, insulting its dignity and, in effect, challenging it to retaliate.

As the plot unfolded there developed an increasing and chilling concern: How long can this situation continue without erupting into war? One thing is certain, namely, that the safety of the world depends on brighter minds than this trial disclosed to be on "our side." If our government's handling of the incident was replete with clumsy lies, incredible bungling and irresponsible defiances, it is matched by the ignorance, stupidity and recklessness with which its military brass is conducting its spy activities.

High Air Force officers had assured Powers that the Soviet radar was ineffective at the place where he crossed the frontier. It picked him up at the moment he did so. They told him that he could not be hit from the ground and that no Soviet fighter could attain the altitude of the U-2. He was knocked down by the first rocket. He was given watches, rings and rubles to bribe the people of the U.S.S.R. to betray their country—the most fiercely patriotic people on earth.

In addition, as he put it himself: "I don't know how I was supposed to bribe them—I can't speak a word of their language."

THIS IS A TREMENDOUS country. It is a "boom nation," expanding at a furious tempo. Everywhere is motion, life, invention. Throughout its vast expanse it is pulsing with power, thrusting, extending, denying that there are limitations to its dreams and confounding those who would assert them. Its conquest of space is no more dramatic than its industrial development.

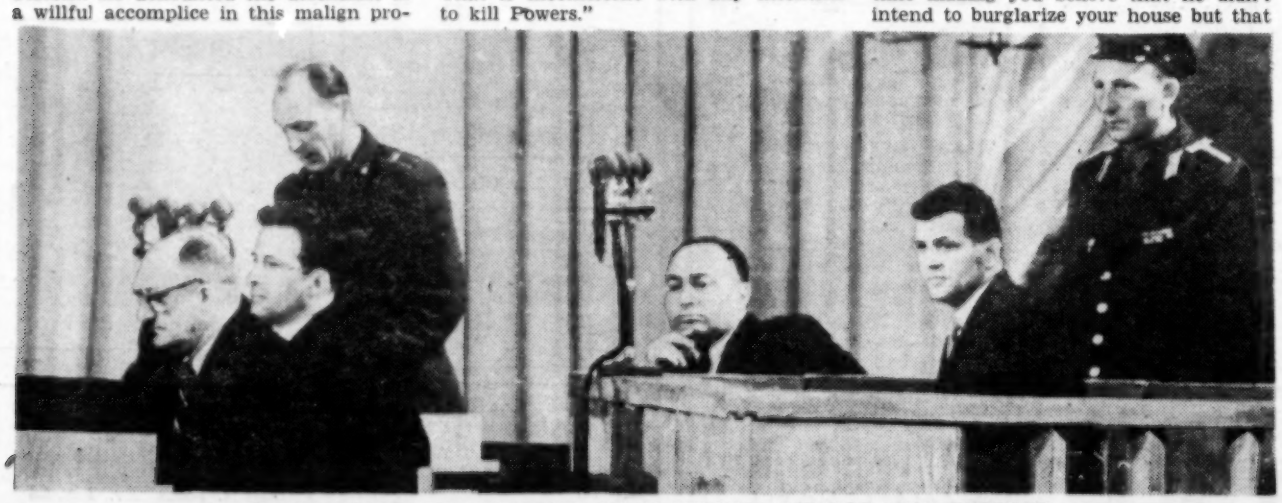
We compare the minds which are directing this renaissance of human thought and achievement with those which managed the Powers' fiasco and we wonder: "If we finally force this country into war, how long will it take it to wipe our own country from the face of the earth?"

Right now, our security from that possibility depends on the good sense, patience and forbearance of the Soviet leaders and upon their ability to maintain a military strength beyond what might tempt our bully boys to attack it.

One thing which the American public must realize is that the presence of our bomber-bases along the frontiers of the U.S.S.R., the probing of its defenses and the insulting truculence of our political and military cavemen can erupt in a cataclysm which will destroy the human species.

Our first "must" is to withdraw from these bases and end the Cold War.

If we learn this, the misadventure of Francis Gary Powers will have been a blessing, not only to the Americans but to all the people of the world.



A MOSCOW THEATER IN WHICH 'AN ALARMING' PICTURE WAS EXPOSED
Sitting in the dock, Francis G. Powers (r.); defense counsel Mikhail Griniev (glasses) seated (l.).

BOOKS

More light on the atom age

PROFESSOR FOWLER has assembled a thoroughly competent group of scientists to write chapters on individual topics pertinent to the title of this book.* In simple layman's language there is presented a description of the type of nuclear weapons, how they work and how they produce radioactive by-products. This is followed by a description of the global pattern of the fallout of this radioactive debris and how it affects man at the time of the blast and immediately thereafter, as well as its long-term biological effects on man. Finally, the grim consequences of nuclear war are detailed.

The book stresses an important fact of which most Americans are not too aware: That all the tonnage of explosives used by the human race from the time of their invention to the end of World War II amounted to about 4,000,000 tons of TNT, whereas each of the hydrogen bombs that will be used in a nuclear war will be 10,000,000 tons and larger. It is estimated that the U.S. has about 135,000 million tons of weapons ready, enough to destroy the earth perhaps four or five times, while the U.S.S.R. has about a third as much. The conclusion is inescapable that after a next war the human race won't care much whether the capitalist or the communist side won.

THE READER will also find a clear presentation of the attitudes and the ideas of the advocates of bomb testing (Teller and the A.E.C. group) as opposed to that body of scientists who

believe that any testing is dangerous (Pauling, Muller, etc.).

If a few hundred thousand people die as a consequence of genetic damage caused by fallout from the tests already made, the Teller group averages this out over the entire human race and speciously concludes that the average man's life has been shortened by a few hours. This, they say, is equivalent to the risk of being a few pounds overweight. But the mutated genes do not average out over the whole race; instead they come together in the few hundred thousand discrete individuals producing stillbirths and malformed and debilitated babies.

This is a book that all Americans should read and ponder, particularly members of Congress and those individuals who direct our foreign policy.

FALLOUT: A Study of Superbombs, Strontium 90 and Survival. John M. Fowler, editor. Basic Books Inc., 59 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N.Y. xii + 235 pp. $5.50

• • •

THIS BOOK** reviews the scientific accomplishments of the Soviet Union in the atomic energy field from 1930 to the present. Written by an employe of the Rand Corporation, it presents a point of view biased by cold-war thinking. Nevertheless, it is a book that ought to be read by individuals who still believe that the Soviets acquired the secret of the bomb by espionage.

It will shock such people to learn that prior to the Nazi invasion, Soviet nuclear science was abreast if not ahead of the United States. In April, 1940, at a meeting of the Soviet Academy of Science, plans for the industrial production of heavy water and for the separation of the uranium isotopes by both the mass spectograph and the diffusion of uranium hexafluoride were described. In the same year Petrzhak and Flerov, working under Kurchatov, discovered the spontaneous fission of uranium. These and other important discoveries are mentioned in this study.

However, the author omits mentioning that Frenkel developed the theory of uranium fission and published it six months before Bohr and Wheeler; that Zeldovitch in 1941 developed and published the theory of fast fission, i.e., the theory of the bomb; and that Brodsky, working at Tula also in 1941 was separating milligram quantities of uranium 235. All of this had been accomplished before the Manhattan Project was conceived.

The author reviews the various scientific developments in relation to the changing political scene and the main interest here is not so much in what is revealed about the Soviet Union but in what is revealed about American intelligence reaction to it.

**ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE SOVIET UNION, by Arnold Kramish. A Rand Corp. Study, Stanford U. Press, Stanford, Calif. xii + 232 pp. $4.75.*

• • •

PROFESSORS Wallace and Dobzhansky have prepared a very readable book*** on the probable effects of radiation on man. The book is intended to give a balanced, unsensational presentation of known scientific data and theory on mutation; in this the authors have succeeded admirably.

The book begins with a discussion of genes and chromosomes, their chemical structure and how that structure is able to convey the information needed to build a living organism in all of its manifold complexity. This is followed by a description of experiments designed to determine mutation rates either induced by radiation or spontaneous in character. Finally, the relationship of all of this to population genetics is presented.

One of their final conclusions is of particular interest: They show that the amount of radiation necessary to cause destruction of the human race would have to be so high that the parents would be killed by it or at least rendered completely sterile. Lesser amounts of radiation produce lethal or other types of mutants leading to dead or malformed offspring.

Thus while the conclusion is that the few normal survivors of a nuclear war might begin to rebuild a human race, a far better guarantee of the survival of the human race would be to avoid nuclear war altogether.

—Clarence Hiskey

****RADIATION, GENES AND MAN, by Bruce Wallace and Th. Dobzhansky. Henry Holt & Co. Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. xii + 205 pp. $4.75.*

Drawing by Fred Wright

". . . Furthermore, not to make use of our H-bombs would be a criminal waste of taxpayers' money!"

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SEATTLE

Socialist Workers Party Nominating Convention, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., PRIMARY DAY, SEPT. 13. Campaign Headquarters, 1412 18 Av., Seattle 22, Wash., EA 5-0191. All independent-minded registered voters in the state are urged to attend Convention and sign nominating petition instead of voting in Republican or Democratic primaries. Hundreds of signatures are necessary to place Dobbs and Weiss on Washington ballot.
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His Children Jonathan
Judith and Laura

THE GALLERY

WALTER M. WEBER, a 34-year-old handyman in Uniondale, L.I., took his mother for a pleasure ride last month. At a toll booth on the Hutchinson River Parkway, he stopped to ask directions. The attendant insisted on the 25c toll and then gave what Weber described as confusing instructions. In any event, Weber found himself back at the toll booth 40 minutes later, this time from the opposite direction. Another attendant demanded a second toll. Weber paid reluctantly. When he got home he wrote to the State Highway Dept. demanding a refund. But instead of a refund the letter brought the police. According to the police, Weber's letter included a threat to "blow up" the highway. Weber was arrested on charges of using the mails to send threats . . . The London **Times** reported that so many Afrikaaners are trying to leave South Africa that all accommodations to Australia are fully booked through November . . . British novelist Evelyn Waugh wrote in the London **Spectator:** "In Washington, D.C., when I was there, I visited a segregated pets' cemetery. The loved ones were separated not by their own color but by that of their owners; black and white pets of white women lay indifferently in one quarter; black and white pets of black women in another." . . . A "for sale" ad in the **Antelope Valley Press** in California read: "'29 Model A Ford. Take over payments."

A JURY IN RENO, NEV., found Joe Conforte guilty of extortion by threat last month. Conforte, an alleged bawdy house operator, was accused of attempting to set a "sex trap" for District Attorney William Raggio. The object was to force the DA to drop vagrancy charges against Conforte.

Raggio said that Conforte and Elsie Hitson, persuaded Miss Hitson's sister, Jacqueline, 18, to lure Raggio to a hotel room and place him in a compromising situation. At a proper moment the irate sister was to break in and threaten Raggio with charges of statutory rape and furnishing liquor to a minor.

Jacqueline did her job well—up to a point. She got Raggio into a hotel room. But, she said, "nothing happened" because he became suspicious.

At Conforte's trial, Special Prosecutor Harold Taber said it is a "unique case" which showed Raggio's devotion to duty and public integrity.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT STURDIVANT of Orange County, Calif., have formed Shelters Anonymous. Only persons who have constructed bomb shelters in their homes are eligible to join. Membership lists and locations of shelters are secret so that outsiders will not force their way into shelters in the event of a nuclear attack. But members who are away from home at the time of an attack may be admitted to the nearest shelter of a brother member, on giving a secret password . . . "Do not be misled by Sputniks and two-headed dogs," Dr. William T. Rhame, president of Texstar Corp., told a youth meeting in Portland, Me., "Soviet science is basically lopsided and therefore unsound."

Broun-Hecker, The NMU Pilot, New York
"Did it have a union label?"

. . . The Anderson-Kennedy amendment to the medical care for the aged bill which was killed by the Senate contained this paragraph: "For the purposes of this subsection, an individual shall be deemed entitled to monthly benefits under section 202 for the month in which he died if he would have been entitled to such monthly benefits for such month had he not died in such month."

AN AD FOR THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE of **Reader's Digest** asks: "Do you believe it was inevitable that China would go Communist? That Korea had to happen? That 'history' made it necessary for Communism to come to Cuba? . . . Then you are already a Marxist. This staggering charge is made by Charles Malik, former President of the UN General Assembly." . . . A letter in the Philadelphia **Bulletin** bemoaned the fact that we are naming our rockets and missiles after pagan gods, like Thor, Jupiter and Atlas. The letter said: "After all it is we who **are the Christian nation** and the Communists who are the atheists." A Swarthmore, Pa., woman replied by suggesting this chant to go with every explosion: "Matthew, Mark, Luke and John / Tell the folk you fall upon / You come from a Christian nation / Of most Christ-like motivation; / Sanctified each megaton / From Matthew, Mark, Luke and John." . . . Emerson Foote proposed to the American Hospital Assn. meeting in San Francisco a $20,000,000-a-year advertising campaign for five years to "revolutionize public understanding" and cope with "public apathy and public ignorance" about hospital needs. Foote added self-consciously that making the proposal was "very difficult for me because of the profession I am in." He is president of McCann-Erickson, one of the world's largest advertising agencies.

—Robert E. Light

Discerning

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Three Fine New Albums

Vanguard Records has opened the fall season with three wonderful albums. They will make an outstanding addition to anyone's library. The list price for each is $4.98, but they are available from GBS for only $3.75 each, including postage.

Herschel Bernardi is widely known as an actor and story-teller. He is remembered for the book-seller's role in "The World of Sholem Aleichem." He appears regularly as Lt. Jacoby of homicide on the "Peter Gunn" TV show.

Martha Schlamme is a singer with an outstanding repertoire of songs from around the world. Her earlier albums of Jewish folk songs and "Songs From Many Lands" were best-sellers.

Leon Bibb is the "hottest" singer in the folk song field. New Yorkers have admired his work for some time, but he gained a national reputation after two appearances on the Ed Sullivan TV show and from previous Vanguard albums. He appears regularly in the nation's best nightclubs.

VSD 2063. "MARTHA SCHLAMME AT TOWN HALL." The album was recorded at a New York concert last February Miss Schlamme is in beautiful voice, accompanied by a piano, clarinet, violin, cello and guitar. The songs range from Jewish, Russian, Mexican, English, Australian and Spanish folk songs to "Seerauber Jennie" from "The Threepenny Opera." There's something here for all tastes.

VRS 9074. "CHOCOLATE COVERED MATZOHS—An Evening with Herschel Bernardi." There ought to be a Congressional investigation to discover who dreamed up the unappetizing title of this delicious album. It was recorded at a Los Angeles Jewish community center to which Bernardi escapes regularly from Peter Gunn and where he captures the hearts of large audiences.

Bernardi is a connoisseur and practitioner of Jewish humor. In this album he tells stories, jokes and anecdotes and, with the audience's help, sings several Jewish folk songs. The humor is Jewish only in its origin. Few will miss the irony of: "Only in America could a Jew become the Lord Mayor of Dublin."

This is the kind of album you'll want to play when company comes.

VRS. 9073. "LEON BIBB SINGS LOVE SONGS." Bibb built his reputation as a folk singer but here he proves the tremendous range of his voice and style. Songs include: "When Love Is Kind," "Cotton-Eye Joe," "Shenandoah," "I Know Where I Am Going," "Black Is The Color of My True Love's Hair" and nine others. Bibb is accompanied by an instrumental ensemble conducted by Milt Okun.

This album is bound to be a best-seller, so get your copy soon.

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the SPECTATOR

All men are brother . . .

TWELVE YOUNGSTERS said goodbye to a group of their friends in Monteagle, Tenn., on Aug. 16 and boarded a Greyhound bus going south. For six weeks they had been part of the Highlander Folk School's Youth Project attended by 45 Negro, white, Spanish-American and American Indian youngsters.

Among the 12 on the south-bound bus were the three oldest children of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Five hours out of Monteagle, Patricia Ann, 17, Ruby Frederika, 15, and Frederick Jr., 13, were hauled off the bus, roughed up and jailed in Gadsden, Ala., for "breach of the peace."

At the start of the trip, Ruby and Fred had given their seats in the rear of the bus to an elderly couple and stood near the front. At Chattanooga the driver told the two youngsters to stand in the rear. When they declined, he ordered them to get off and take the next bus. They declined that and the trip continued.

WHEN TWO PASSENGERS got off at a local stop, Ruby and Fred took the seats, four places from the front. They slept a bit, and between naps engaged in friendly "bus talk" with their neighbors. A little later Patricia moved into a seat behind them.

At Gadsden the driver announced a 15-minute stopover and went into the station and called police. Several cops came aboard and ordered the three youngsters to the rear of the bus. When Patricia asked, "Why?," the police hauled Fred from his seat and said: "You are all under arrest." (Gadsden Police Commissioner Mark Mashburn insisted later that the seating had nothing to do with the arrests.)

The three were roughly loaded into a squad car and taken to the city jail where Patricia was questioned first. When she affirmed that she was related to "that Birmingham Shuttlesworth" she was told to step back. Ruby gave her name in a voice so loud it annoyed the desk sergeant. "I'm not hard of hearing," he said. Patricia tells what happened next:

"RUBY TOLD HIM she was hard of hearing. She said she had a bad cold and had just come from a high climate and her ears were all funny. He evidently thought she was trying to be smart because he came around and grabbed her by the arm. She pulled away and he grabbed her again more forcefully and again she pulled away. Then he took hold of her and slapped her across the face twice. Junior reached out and tried to pull Ruby away so that he would take the licks for her. Right then a policeman rushed from behind me and grabbed Junior around the neck and began to choke him but Junior knew something about judo and tightened his neck muscles so it didn't hurt him. Then the policeman grabbed his index finger and bent it back as far as it would go, yelling: 'You had enough? You had enough?' All this time Junior kept trying to get Ruby out of the way and I kept yelling for the police to let Ruby go and let Junior alone, that he was only 13 years old."

After this incident the three were locked up; at 9:30 p.m. they were allowed to call their father. He was told that bond was fixed at $300 each and that there was no licensed bondsman in Gadsden. Rev. Shuttlesworth raised the bond in Birmingham, then called the state patrol there and in Gadsden to tell them that he and a party of 15 friends in four cars would arrive in Gadsden by midnight to free his children. He gave the license number and a description of his car. He also informed the Birmingham FBI office of what was up.

THE PRECAUTIONS didn't help much; patrol cars harassed the Shuttlesworth party all the way to Gadsden. The Birmingham bond was rejected on a technicality. When local property bonds were obtained, police wouldn't accept them until they could be checked against the tax rolls in the morning. Next morning new bonds had to be raised because the children had been transferred to the county jail.

Fred spent part of his evening in jail singing the tenor part of a Bach chorale—"Because All Men Are Brother Wherever Men May Be"—he had learned at the Highlander Youth Camp. The two girls took turns sleeping so they could watch jail guards oil their guns while they talked loudly about what they would do to "that cotton-pickin' nigger when he gets to town." Patricia explained: "We had to stay awake so that we could warn Daddy how many men there were, how many guns they had and what they were fixing to do to him."

The children were released about noon the next day. Commissioner Mashburn charged them with "making a deliberate and intentional effort to create a situation that evoke a breach of the peace and cause a serious disturbance." But Clarence Mitchell, Washington official of the NAACP, demanded a Justice Dept. investigation and said the children were arrested for "resisting segregation."

Patricia's trial for "disturbing the peace" was set for Sept. 6. The younger two will have hearings before juvenile authorities after that. Rev. Shuttlesworth and a lawyer for his Human Rights movement are preparing legal action against the Greyhound bus company and are investigating possible action against the Gadsden police for mistreatment of the youngsters.

—Ann Mari Buitrago

Vital

NARBERTH, PA.

Yours is one paper whose continuation is vital to the future of our country, and, in turn, of the world. Keep up the good work.

Reaction takes no vacations. Neither must we. M. B.